



Figure S1. Composite plot illustrating how the surficial rock temperatures detected from the IRT camera along the section during the heating phase were determined by the interaction of different factors. It is remarked that the correlations between the air-rock surficial temperatures and the rock mass properties are less clear than those of the cooling phase because of the effects of Sun radiation and irregular surfaces. (a) Lower temperatures and higher temperature standard deviation and differences were identified in correspondence of the indented surfaces (i.e. layer interfaces and karst voids); (b) Darker levels (dolomitic facies, in dark gray) show higher temperatures and lower standard deviation and differences with respect to the lighter levels (micritic limestones, in light gray); (c) Higher temperatures are associated to levels with a higher fracture frequency and/or more dissolution voids (low GSI). The standard deviation and difference values in correspondence of moderately jointed layers were generally detected in the form of negative peaks.